## Enginees Motuces.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

FROCK COATS.

Business Coats.

To close the season.

ALFRED MCKROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

THE HOLIDAY HAT to soid by WARNOCK & Co., No. 519 Breadway, St Nicholas Hotel.

Our new Winter Dress HAT is now ready, and tresle at our counters.

LEARY & Co.
Leaders and Introducers of Fashlon.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor-House, Brandway, New-York.

CHRESTMAS IS COMING-And if the Ladies wis to make Presents for the Holidays they can get a Miller's, in Canalest, be audiful embrodered Toller clies (presents for gentlemen); also, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Saors in great veriety.

J. B. Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.

J. B. MILLER & CO., NO. 327 CHARLER.

KNAPP'S PATENT LAMP received a Medal from
the Far of the American Institute of 1857, as being the most
perfect Lamp extant for burning the cheap coal and rosin oils.
This Lamp gives a light equal at least to 16 candies, or to two
tube fluid burners, at socat of from § to I cent per hour.
It is particularly recommended for family and ship use, it be
ling non-explosive For side by
WILLIAN SPOONER. Preprietor, No. 423 Hudson st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Gleaning, Oerling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, by 2. For sale by all Druggists and Porfamers throughout the world.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No 2 Maiden-lane, have Removed to No. a Vesoy at, Aster Houss. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application Rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

Suppen Death.

There who use stimulants to excess cally must beware Their saterial blood approaches in color renous blood, that is, it attains a dasker color than in the natural state. Finally, sickness and a ceculiar debility arise from this condition, and sudden death may be expected unless a medicine like Branderen's Fill. Is is prompily used, which at once disinfects, as it were, the blood of the poisen with which it was charged. The life and the health will be three saved, and a strength of mind often impurted whereby the evil babit is stayed. Legislaters should erect asylume for the habitual drunkard, where the Branderen Pill. alone would effect more reforms in a single year than all the Temperance Societies have set done.

The chamical qualifies of the blood have been found much the same in typhus, yellow and puttid fevers, in sea sourcy, in ague and fever of long standing, in serofulous cases, in the plague, and in confirmed dram-drinkers. There is no doubt in my mind that the cause is excess or hyprocent imbibed from the air, from food, from water, from infection or otherwise.

The cure is—use Branderth Fills so as to purge freely for three or four days, then use them more moderately, so that a full purgation is obtained once in two or three days, until the disease is conquered and the health fully restored.

Principal office, No. 48 Branderth building; sold also at No. 236 Sowery, No. 241 Houston-at., and No. 32 Division at., at 25 cents a box, with full directions. SUDDEN DEATH.

1,000 packages of Mess and Extra No. 1 Mackerel

1,000 quantals George's Bank an 1 other Codich. 2,500 boxes Digby, Scaled and No 1 Herring Extra fine dairies of Butter and Chesse Now Coru-fed Pork, Frams, Shoulders and Lard.

## New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1857.

THACKERAY'S NEW NOVEL. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBENE of this morning will contain Part II. of Thackeray's new novel, The Virginians: also the Latest Intelligence received by telegraph and the mails. Thackeray's etory will also appear in the Evening Edition of THE DAILY TRIBUNE to-day. Copies can be obtained at the counter in our Publication office.

The first effort of the Administration to back it self up, since the secession of Douglas, was made in this city last night. By the aid of calcium lights. music and that inevitable cannon, a few men and boys were induced to stop at the Park, on their way home, where they found the gun aforesaid, and a thousand spectators. How strenuously the Major had worked to make a good show, and what sort of a show be made, may be gathered from the lists of speakers who were promised and speakers who performed, which we subjoin:

Rou. Horatio Seymour, Ex Governor of New-York.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Ex Governor of New-York.

Hon. Dariel S. Dickinson. Ex-United States Senstor.

Bon. Sanford E. Church, State Controller.

Hon. Lyman Tremaine, Attorney-General.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor.

Hen. John Kelly, Member of Congress.

Hon. John Cochrane, Member of Congress.

Hon. Horace F. Clark, Member of Congress.

Hon. Wm B. Maclay, Member of Congress.

Hon. Gilsbert Dean, Iswyor, No. 76 Wall street.

Hon. Gilsbert Dean, Iswyor, No. 76 Wall street, and others.

THOSE WHO DID SPEAK,
John T. Hoffman, lawrer. No. 63 Wall street,
T. W. McMahon, Private Secretary to Mayor Wood.
Thomas Dunc English, poet.
Edward D. Connery, the Coroner.
Stephen D. Dillaye, Custom-House Appraiser.
A. J. Chadeev, lawyer and doctor.
John H. McCunn, lawyer, No. 28 Wall street.
John Hennessy, merchant, No. 37 Franklin street.
Isaac Gookefair, ex. Deputy Coroner, No. 683 Houste
(This house not yet finished.)
John Moffatt (a lot of them—can't tell which).

THOSE WHO DID SPEAK

The Hon. Nathan Clifford is not yet ensconced In the seat of Judge Curtis upon the Beach of the Supreme Court, although his name has been before the Serate. That body manifested a wish to look into his qualifications yesterday, and some Senators intimated that he would not pass muster.

Governor Walker's letter to the President, resigning his commission as Governor, is not merely a defense of himself, it is an attack upon the good faith of the President, which cannot fail to cause that functionary a great deal of unessiness. The Governor takes the ground that nothing but his promises, authorized by the President, that the Lecompton Constitution should be submitted to the people, prevented the assumption of authority under the Topeka Constitution, accompanied, as it must have been, by civil war; nor does he entertain a doubt that the failure to keep this promise and the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people will be attended by a like result.

-The Cabinet has resolved upon preparing reply to Gov. Walker's letter, of which Gen. Cass will be seminally the author.

In the SENATE yesterday, the initiative in number of matters was taken. Mr. Gwin introduced a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Arizona; Mr. Foot, a homestead bill; Mr. Clay, a bill to repeal all laws allowing fishing bounties; and Mr. Pugh, a b ll to improve the navigation at the Palls of the Ohio. So much of the President's Message as relates to the Pacific Railroad was referred to a Special Committee, of which the mover, Mr Gwin, was made Chairman. In Committee was also appointed to examine into the condition of the banks of the District of Cofumbia. The credentials of Mesers. Bright and Fitch of Indiana were referred, on motion of Mr. T. ombull, to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hunter intr duced a bill for the issue of twents millors in Treasury notes. As to the first mix millions, the rate of interest is to be fixed by the Treasury Department; the bala co is to b leaned at the lowest rate of interest that will command the exchange of the notes at par for specie What the policy is as to making these notes a parof the currency does not distinctly appear. Mr. Hunter arged the immediate consideration of the subject, but the matter was postponed till to-day. Mil r Harris of The Union was elected Squat-

Printer, Mr. Douglas decining to vote for him for ' reasons satisfactory to himself.

The House adjourned without doing any business upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania.

We give elsewhere the Message of acting Gov. erner Stanton to the Territorial Legislature of Kansae. That body met on the 7th agreeably to the Governor's proclamation, but as no quorum was present they adjourned to the next day, when ti ere were eleven members present in the Council, and twenty one in the House. The Council organized by electing C. W. Babcock, President; J. K. Goodwin, Secretary; G. A Colton, Assistant Secretary; D. H. Weir, Engrossing Clerk, and divers other officers. In the House, G. W. Deitzler was elected President; C. F. Currier, Chief Clerk, and a full set of officers.

The cause assigned in Stanton's Message for calling the Legislature together is the profound agitation of the public mind, under a sense of wreng and injustice, growing out of the apprehensicn that the people of Kansas may be obliged to submit to the operation of a fundamental law in the adoption of which they have had no actual participation.

Though upholding, as he could not help doing, considering his own share in bringing it together, the technical legality of the Convention, Mr. Stanton freely exposes the futility of its pretensions to be considered as representing the people of Kansas. As preliminary to the election of delegates, a registry of voters had been ordered to be made: but in just one half the counties nothing whatever was done toward carrying out this provision; in the other half, the registry was very imperfect, while of this registered fraction of the legal voters. less than a quarter part took any share in the election.

The plan proposed in the Message to secure the people of the Territory an opportunity to be heard is, the enactment of a law providing for a vote, yes or no, upon the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, the election to be held at the same times and places specified in Calboun's proclamation, but under officers to be appointed by the Leg-

We have by telegraph dates from Kansas two days later than the delivery of this Message. No action had then been taken upon the subjects referred to in it. The Legislature bad been employed in unseating the members who claimed seats under the fraudulent Kickapoo returns. The Free State elaimants had been substituted for these bogus members, and there is now a Free State majority in both Houses sufficient to override any Executive vetces. This was a good preparation for the appointment of Denver in the place of Stantona piece of information which, at the latest date had not reached Kansas, and which, when it does arrive, will hardly tend to allay excitement.

Calhoun has declined the nemination for Governor under the bogus Constitution, which has been given to one Frank Marshall. The same Convention has non insted a Mr. Carr for Congress.

The sayings and doings of the Democratic meeting held last evening in the Park, went a great ways toward justifying the suspicions under which the Tammany Hall Sachems refused the use of that consecrated edifice to the getters up of the meeting. Under pretense of being a meeting "to consider and respond to the policy of the National Administration, as expressed in the first Message of "President Buchanan," it turned out to be a meeting to approve of the conduct of Mr. Buchanan in the removal of District-Attorney McKeon; to insist upon the instantaneous removal from office of all opposers, secret or open, of any nominations, interests or measures, which by book or by crook may obtain the approval of the "Democratic organization," as led and managed by Mayor Wood; and espcially to condole with the said Mayor Wood in his late defeat, and to extend to him on the part of the meeting "assurance of cordial sympathy and

support." Between the support and sympathy thus extended by this meeting to Wood, and that tendered by it to Buchanan, this curious contrast is to be observed: Opposition to Wood is set down as a deadly sin, at once cutting off from the Democratic communion all persons guilty of it, no matter how conspicuous and influential their positions hitherto. Opposition to Buchapan in the matter of the Lecompton schedule—the great point of political interest at this moment-is not treated as by any means so serious a matter. So far from demanding the immediate expulsion of Douglas and all who may ecoperate with him from the Democratic party, this meeting, as to this matter, "desires to urge upon all Democrats the necessity of con-"ciliation and good feeling among brethren;" nor does it venture to th:ow out even a hiut that Douglas is not quite as good a Democrat as the President himself. In fact, it would have been rather awkward for the meeting, while complaining, as they do in their last resolution, of the conduct of the Sachems "in barring out the Demo "crafic masses from Tammany Hall," and while refusing to acknowledge any masters in the Democratic party, to have come distinctly forward in support of the policy of barring out the masses of Kansas from any vice as to the Constitution under which they are to live, and submitting them to the absolute discretion of a miserable princrity who bave undertaken to set up as their masters.

So far from tending in the slightest degree to strengthen the hands of Mr. Buchasan in his attempt to force the Lecompton schedule down the throats of the people of Kansas, the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting must be taken as a decided indication that even the most reckless and unscrupulous of the New-York Democrats had ra ther be excused from any active cooperation in that business, or even any distinct approval of it. They seem to have their hands sufficiently full in hunting up and punishing traitors here at home, without looking after traiters at Washington. They are fully occupied in their own domestic quarrels; and amid a great flourish of words about their confidence in Mr. Buchanan and their unchanging support, they touch the Kansas affair in the most gingerly manner-intimating, in fact, that, if not cautious what he does, the President may involve the Democracy in an internal quarrel fatal to its continued ascend-

To all the encouragement and satisfaction that President Buchanan may be able to find in such backing as this, he is perfectly welcome.

We find the following promising paragraph in newspaper called (we think) The Weekly Journal f Harper's Civilization. As it shows prima facie, although not, as we shall see, conclusive, evidence of progress, we copy this little entry from that hebdomadal record:

The officer who poiled General Jackson's ness in public when he was President has been appointed by the present Administrator Superviseages of the Arsenal at Washington The vanishers are necessary of the all the Arsenal at Washington and the Arsenal at Washington The vanishers are necessary of the all

here by adopting the principles of his ensuries, but by warming with piece the hand that struck him." The first thing that we shall say of this expression of opinion will not be complimentary. To be sure, it has more life, point, and perhaps we may say substantial truth, than are usually found in the columns of The Weekly Journal, in which the luoubrations are went to be mildly aqueous and timorously lacteal, with just the least possible supply of gall whenever any one, no matter with how little

intention, may tread upon the aged toes of the revered proprietors. But we think that in bolting from the milky way, these sages have had the misfortune to propel themselves in quite too extreme an opposite direction. In short, we call the above paragraph a "brutal personality," which ought very much to aid the persecuted Mr. Bachanan in his present contest with the disloyal and refractory members of his own party. The President is the embediment of "medern Democracy;" the President has elevated the proboecis-pulling dastard to his present place; and now to tell him that he has in his old age been false to the friendship of his juvenile years; that he has adopted the principles of the General's enemies; that he has cast despite upon the Hickorian memory, and has warmed the hard that pulled the nose, is "brutal." Mr. Buchanan is an ancient personage, and his age should have protected him. He has his feelings and emotions and reminiscences; and thus to have stricken at the tenderest parts of his nature was 'brutal," and what we had no right to expect from those who were so hurt at the publication in this paper of the indictment of Mayor Wood for felony. If we were "brutal," what shall be said of the "brutality" of these pioneers of civiliza-

Moreover, if we are disappointed, what must be the appuish of Mr. Buchanan to find himself deserted at this critical moment, when Walker has bilted, and Douglas, the main stay of the Administration ship, has become lax; and deserted, too, by paper which, upon his entrance into office, lavshed upon him no end of its wooden cuts and still more wooden editorials! which presented him to its bevy of readers as "a leetle ahead of Washington," and to the larger number of eight seers who gaze at its pictures in the shop windows, exhibited him in a new coat and a noble attitude, with his hand upon his waistcoat, the very incarnation of respectability, sagneity and pacification! To say that Mr. Buchapan must feel hurt by this sudlen desertion of a friend devoted to pictures and civilization, would be to state the case with culpable mildness. Unquestionably, he is torn, lacerated, rasped, rent, and wretched. He may well exclaim, " Et tu Brute!" which, being interpreted, eignifies, " More brutalities!"

-Thus far had we written when a glimpse of light burst upon us. We began to surmise that we might do a kind thing (which it is always our wish and wont to do) by effering to Mr. Buchanan a solution of this mystery which will absolve the Civilizers from all suspicion of disrespect for the august personage at the head of the Government, although it may necessarily bring home to them the minor offense of what, with our usual suavity, we call "appropriation." The truth is, when a caterer undertakes to treat the town to fried and stewed and boiled and rossted, and baked and broiled and grilled and toasted, and has no cooking-stove of his own, nor, for that matter, anything to cook, even if he were possessed of the proper and necessary utensils, he is compelled, for the honor of the house, especially if it has been of long standing, to rush cut, like Caleb Balderstone, and to seize and carry off whatever he can lay hand to. It is no wonder that the conductors of a journal entirely beat by night and by day upon their own civilization should be forced to take to what, in the dialect of their peculiar profession, is called "prigging." That they have carried on the business energetically cannot be denied, their principal weapon eing, however, not the slung-shot, but that more humane implement, the selseors; their fluid not the much abused chloroform, but the mild dilutions of heme manufacture with which they allay the more potent distillations of their cotemporaries. The world has been all before them where to choose, and they have not been backward in availing themselves of the privilege. The Illustrated London News has furnished them with views of the principal events in India, which, if they were only a lit tle better reengraved, would look just as well as if they came from "our ewn artist." Perhaps, how ever, upon second thought, they lock just as well as they are. Then Mr. Punch has been every week garroted and compelled to surrender what realy fun he might have in his pocket. All the British magazines have been waylaid by the Civilizers with the cry of "Stand and deliver !" The American newspapers have been in the same way plundered. It is easy to see that thus a fine and well-filled bag of game may be brought home. But it is well known that while a gracious Providence sends in our provender, somebody else who shall be nameless insists upon finding the cooks. Hence it happens that sometimes things when spread upon the anquet board do not "mix up well;" and a guest may have under his very nose a dish which he constitutionally abhors, while others may find the cates spread before them not especially toothsome. Thus Punch pictures which may put all Belgravia n a giggle, and be understood and critically approved in the cider-cellars of the City of London, may be and often are utterly unintelligible to the people of New-York. In the name of the 20 000 purchasers of the Civilizers' newspaper (for that, ve believe, is about the figure), we demand more care in the arrangement of the broken victuals: and if it be not shown, they will be justified in going to some other cheap ordinary. And in the sme of Mr. Buchanan, the friend of our early days, we demand that no such paragraphs as that bove quoted be placed before him, after being appropriated from Republican journals, to shock his erenity and injure his appelite. If the Civilizers must "prig," let them "prig" with taste sad udgment.

Accounts from the City of Mexico, received via Havana, and coming down to the 2d instant, do by no means confirm the reports of the approaching downfall of Comonfort brought to New-Orleans a fortnight since by the Tennessee. As we conjectured at the time, these reports would appear rather to have been founded on the wishes and hopes of the Mexican exiles on board the Tennessee than upon any basis of fact.

Comonfort was inaugurated as President under the new Constitution on the 1st of December. His insugural address intimated that he should propose ertain alterations in that Constitution, which is indeed practically suspended by the extraordinary powers under which Comonfort is now acting, Meanwhile the insurrectionary movements against the Government seemed to be coming to an end The late attempt at a pronunciamento at Tampie had been completely suppressed. The insurrectictists had also been driven from before Puebla it

is stated, with great loss. The reactionists had exflered other defeats, and the Government was said to be strong in every State. What is of at least equal importance to them with military successes, they had succeeded in raising money by means of a lean. The wife of Santa Anna had re certly made her appearance at Havana. Of the whereabouts of the ex Dictator, we are not informed, but the report of his intended landing on the Mexican coast would seem to be quite unfounded. The siege of Campeachy was still going on, and the civil war reging in Yucatan with as much violence as ever. But this is an affair with which the Central Government at Mexico does not seem to concern itself.

The exploration of the country along the banks of the Gila has been considerably advanced by the operations carried on under Col. Bonneville. The ndian inhabitants of that country-principally, indeed, from the nature of the country which they intabit-are rather formidable enemies; and the more we come in contact with them, the less occasion there seems for wonder at the success they have met with in overrunning and curtailing the Mexican settlements. They are herdemen as well as warriors, being often in possession of large flocks of sheep-stolen, however, for the most part, from their Mexican neighbors. They fight esperately, and in a recent engagement two women were killed, armed and fighting with bows ard arrows. Bonneville's expedition, like others through the country, came upon extensive ruins, with immense quantities of broken pottery, indicating the former possession of the country by a race superior to the present inhabitants. The service in that country is very severe, including immense marches over rugged mountains and across sandy deserts, without water sometimes for a march of twenty-four hours or more.

Fortunately for the tax-payers of this city, Conroller Flagg is a perpetual stumbling-block to the harpies who prowl around the doors of the Treasury. Through his determined opposition the Devlin class of operators in the Courtlandt street pavement job have been brought to a dead lock, and must now get their redress and their money at the bar of a Court of Justice. Mr. Flagg is sustained by the Corporation Counsel, for

## THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. rom Opr Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857. In the Senate to-day Mr. Douglas refused to vote for Major Harris of The Union as Senate printerfor reasons "satisfactory to himself."

In the Executive Session, Mr. M. B. Lamar of Texas was confirmed as Minister to Central Americe, and Mr. Austin E. Smith as Navy Agent for California.

There was much opposition to the confirmation of the Hen. Nathan Clifford as Judge of the Supreme Court in place of the Hon. B. R. Curtis. Mr. Hale of New-Hampshire made a strong speech in opposition, in which he affirmed that Mr. Clifford did not stand in the first rank of the lawyers of his State, D. strict or County. Mr. Bayard said the best that could be said on behalf of Mr. Clifford. The matter was laid over.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec 17, 1857. The Committee of your Common Council conferred with Gov. Brown to-day concerning the Post-Office faite, and were referred to Sec. Cobb. The President is averse to commercing new works in the present condition of the Treasury.

Sec Cabb is much exercised over the failure of the Senate to rush through the Treasury Note bill, which, in its present form, creates a bank of issues.

The Cabinet meeting last night was held to determine as to the form of answer to Gov. Walker's telling reasons for resigning. A reply will be pre pared, ostensibly by Gen. Cass, so that a resolution of inquiry may bring out both.

Capt. Chatard, of the Saratogs, whose conduct s condemred in allowing Gen. Walker's entrance into Nicaregua, is regarded as one of the best officers in the service, and is thought entitled to a suspension of opinion till the facts appear in an official

Mr. Clifford's nomination to the Supreme Court was laid over in the Senate to-day for further irquiry into his fitness. He cannot be confirmed without decided opposit on.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857. The following-named gentlemen compose the Committee of the Senate to which was referred that part of the President's Message relative to a railroad to the Pacific: Mesers. Gwin, Douglas, Bright, Javis, Hurter, Seward, Bell, Foot and Iverson.

The nomination of the Hon. Nation Chiford to supply the vacancy on the Supreme Bench was warmly lebated in Executive session of the Serate to-day, and was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Some of Gov. Walker's friends confidently assert that the President will refuse to accept his resignation by returning the letter; that it will not appear on the public archives; and further, they anticipate that the President will dismiss him.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS . . . . . First Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Dec 17, 1857. Mr. GWIN presented a memorial from a large number of the citizens of California and New-Mexico, praying for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Asiana, and appeared of Asiana. of Arizona; and subsequently introduced On his motion a Senate Committee of nine was or-

dered to consider so much of the President's message as refers to the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and subsequently he introduced a bill for its construction. On motion of Mr. SLIDELL a select Committee of five was appointed to examine into the condition of the banking institutions of the District of Columbia. and the authority by which such corporations assumed to transact the business of banking. Also, as to what further legislation is necessary to regulate and control

such barks.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Departments and the British and French residents on the subjects of claims for the alleged losses by the bembardment of Greytown.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the credentials of Mesers. Bright, and Fitch, together with the protests against their right to hold their seats, &c., were re-

ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting the Cities of Washington and Georgetown a million of acres of public lands to sup-

ort schoo's.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill to improve the navigation at the Falls of the Ohio River.
Mr. CLAY introduced a bill to repeal all laws allow irg fishing bounties.

Mr. FOOT introduced a bill granting a homestead

of 160 acres of land to actual settlers.

Mr. WILSON presented the resolutions of the Legis the control of the country of the country of the country of the country advanced the United States during the war of 1812.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Figure, te-

outed a Tieseury Note by

Mr. HUNTER asked its immediate consideration, and caused to be read a commencation from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it is stated that there is in the warehouse at New-York merchandres to the amount of twenty-eight milions of dollars, on which the duties to be paid will be more than six millions that there are now in the Treasury, subject no draft, less than six millions of dollars, and the excess of expenditures is duly reducing this amount, and that therefore, authority should forthwith be given for the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes.

Mr. HUNTER said this bill corresponded with that of 1847, with the exception that there is no provision for funding the debt; and another difference is as to the mode of paying the interest. Mr. BUNTER asked its immediate consideration

the mode of paying the interest.

The bill was read. It authorizes the President to

The bill was read. It authorizes the President to cause such sums to be issued as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed at any time the amount of \$29,000, nor to be of a less denomination than \$50, the notes to be paid and receemed at the Treasury, after the expiration of one year from the dates of such notes, until they shall be respectively redeemed; they shall be as such rates of interest as shall be expressed in said notes, which rates of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed \$6,000 000, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the Presias shall be expressed in said notes, which shall not exceed \$6,000 080, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, but shall, in no case, exceed six per centum per annum; the residue shall be raised in whole or in part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at their par value for specie to bidders, who shall agree to make the exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per cantum per annum; provided that, after the maturity of said notes, the interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days notice of readiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the Treasury. Payment on the redemption of such notes shall be made to the lawful holders thereof respectively upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and interest which may be due thereon. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged for the redemption of the notes, and no notes shall be hypothecated, seld, or disposed of in any way, for any purposes whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including principal and interest. The notes shall be transferred by an assignment, indorsed thereon by the persons to whose order the same shall be made payable, eccompanied by the delivery of the notice that they have been so assigned. The notes are to be received by the proper officers in payment of all debts and tarse leviced by the authority of the United States, and in payment for public lands, and on every such payment credit shall be given to the amount of the principal and interest due on such notes, on the day when they shall have been received by such officers. Authority is given to purchase said notes at a proper amount for principal and interest, at any time. The remainder of the bull relates to details, provides penalties for forgery, and appropriates \$20,000 to carry it into effect.

bill now, Mr. BUNTER gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Before proceeding to the election of Printer, Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) offered a proposition that the persect to receive the contract, on condition that Congress have the right to repeal or modify all existing laws relative to public printing; and no loss or damage to the person, by reason of such modification or repeal, shall be allowed as constituting any claim or indemnity against Congress.

The proposition was agreed to, and the Senate then ballotted for Printer.

Mr. HARRIS of The Union received 28 votes, and George M. Weston 18; scattering, 3 votes.

George M. Weston 18; scattering, 3 votes.
Mr. Harris was then declared elected.
Mr. DOUGLAS, before the result was announced, said that he had declined to vote for reasons satisfac-

tory to himself.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. LEIDY announced the death of Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, and culogized his character, as also did Mr. FLORENCE.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN BANKS. Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857. The Legislature of South Carolina refuses to legalze the suspension of the banks in that State. The Legislature of Georgia has yet done nothing on the subject, and whether that of Alabama will take

The Governor of Florida has directed the tax-colectors to receive the ordinary currency.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. HALIFAX, Dec. 17-11 p. m. The weather is calm and slightly hazy. There are no signs of the steamship Canada, now is her thirteenth

day from Liverpool. SUICIDE OF A LADY.

LONDON, C. W., Dec. 17, 1857. Miss McFarlane, neice of the Sheriff of Hamilton, committed suicide by drowning herself last night. She left a note stating her determination and its cause-

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.
No. 15 - Before reported. Arguments continued to

EXECUTION OF MURDERERS.

PITTSBURGH, Wedresday, Dec. 16, 1857.

The Governor has issued warrants for the execution of the McKeesport murderers, Fife and Charlotte Jones, on the 12th of February, and Monroe and a fortnight later.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AT
WASHINGTON.
BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.
The Hon. John C. Breckenridge, Vice-President,
Senator Mallory, Gen. Gonzales, and Dr. Smith of
New Orleans, came up in the Norfolk boat this morning, en route for Washington. WEATHER AT AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

A heavy rain storm commerced here last night, with respects of a deluge like that last week at the

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857. Stocks firm. Pennsylvania 5s, 84; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38]; Reading Railroad, 27; Mortis Canal, 48]; Long Island Railroad, 9].

ADMINISTRATION AND GEN. WALKER.

Correspondence of The Phi adelphia Press.

WASHINGTON Dec. 16, 1857.

The Navy Department received by the last steamer from Callifornia letters from Commodore Paulding, inclosing a letter from Captain Chotard of the Saratega in reference to the landing at Bints Arenas of the fillibuster force under General Worker. The facts, as given in these communications, are substantially those already published in the news brought by the Star of the West. Commodore Paulding condemns Capt. Chotard for not having prevented the landing of Walker, and I learn that in the Cabinet meeting yes tenday this officer was superseded in his command. The Jamestown has been ordered to Ponta Arenas, and the Susquehanna, which arrived from Genoa, Sardina, at Key West, on the 28th of November, proceeded immediately to San Juan.

ceedet immediately to San Juan.

The Consul of the United States at Punta Arenas
writes to the State Department under data of Nov. 30,
six days after Walker's arrival, that the filinbusters were living is houses rented from the Indians at that place; that Walker had formally preclaimed himself President of Nicaragua, and that he was waiting, before pushing into the interior, for reenforcements of men and munitions of war, which he was daily expecting. The register of the Fashion was correct in every particular.

Circular instructions have been sent to the Col ectors and District-Altorneys of Gaiveston, New

lectors and District-Attorneys of Galveston, New-Orleans and Mobile, to use every exertion to prevent the departure from either of these ports of men or munitions of war for Walker.

Instructions have also been issued from the Navy Department to Commodore Paulding to frustrate Walker's object, which seems now to be to advance up the River Colorado into the interior of Nicaragua.

The United States Consul at Punta Arenas informs the Department of State that the mass of the people of Nicaragua are appeared to the expedition. This being true, with the other fact that he is hemmed round at Punta Arenas by the naval forces of the United States and Ergland, and that Col. Canty and the Coeta Rican force at Castillio Viejo will oppose the Costa Rican force at Castillio Viejo will oppose his advance in that direction, it is hard to believe that the "gray-eyed man of destiny" will, this time, be even partially successful.

ALABAMA -The Legislature of this State, on the 8th inst., reslected, without opposition, all the incumben's in the State offices-James H. Weaver to be Secretary of State, William J. Greene Controller, William Graham State Troasurer, and William F. Perry State Superintendent.

FROM WASHING TON

GOV. WALVER'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION. The following is the letter of the Hon. Robert J. Waker, resigning the office of Gevernor of Range WARRINGTON CITY, Dec. 15, 1857

To the Hon. Lawes Cass, Secretary of State. SIR: I resign the office of Georgenor of the Torni tory of Kaness. I have been man' reluctantly forced to this conclusion, after anxious and careful considers tien of my duty to my country, to the people of Kas-

sas, to the President of the United Sta les, and to my. The grounds assumed by the Presiden t in his late Message to Congress, and in recent instrus tions in con-

The greunds assumed by the President in his late. Message to Congress, and in recent lastrus tions in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me that as Governor of hast Territory, it will no longer be in my power to pea serve the peace or promote the public welfare.

At the carriest solicitation of the President after repeated refurals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office, upon his letter showing the datawas and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the acceptive of my undertaking the task of adjustment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the great searinces to me, personal, political and pecuniary. I felt that I could no more refuse such a call from my country through her Chief Magistrate, chans soldies here it who is ordered to the command of a forlorn hope.

I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet. They were disfinely set forth in my letter, on my acceptance of this office, of the 25th March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address of the 27th of May last, as follows: "Infeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after baring framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual beaution or rejection by a majority of the then actual beaution of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Servetary of State, under date 30th March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention of the President that "when such a Constitution while beautimeted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be laterrapted by fraid or viciner. I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution w

government and State sovereignty be maistained or subverted?"

In that inaugural I proceed further to say, the people "may by a subsequent vote defeat the ratification of the Constitution." I designate this "a great constitutional right," and add, "that the Convention is the servant and not the master of the people." In my official dispatch to you of the 2d June last, a copy of that irangural address was 'transmitted to you for the further information of the President and his Cabinet. No exception was ever taken to any portion of that address. On the contrary, it was distinctly admitted by the President in his Message, with commendable feakness, that my instructions in favor of a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people were "general and unqualified."

By that inaugural and a subsequent address, I was plesged to the people of Kanass to oppose, by all lawful means, the adoption of any Constitution which was not fairly and fally submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection. These pledges I cannot recall or violate without personal dishonor and the abandonment of fundamental principles; and, therefore, it is impossible for me to support what is called the Lecompton Constitution, because it is not sub witted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

I have ever uniformly maintained the principle that sovereignty is vested exclusively in the people of each State, and that it performs it first and highest fuection is forming a State Government and State Constitution. This highest act of sovereignty, in my jadgment, can only be performed by the people themselves, and cannot be delegated to Conventions or other intermediate bodies.

Indeed, the whole doctrue of the sovereignty of Conventions as distinct from that of the people, of

not be delegated to Conventions or other intermedials bodies.

Indeed, the whole doctrine of the sovereignty of Conventions as distinct from that of the people, of conventional or delegated sovereignty as contradiatinguished from State or popular sovereignty, has ever been discarded by me, and was nover beard of to my knowledge during the great canvass of 1856. Indeed, this is the great principle of State Sovereignty, maintained by the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-9, austained by the people in the great political revolution of 1800, and embraced is that amendment to the Federal Constitution adopted under the auspices of Mr. Jufferson, declaring that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. The reservation to "the States" is as separate States in exercising the powers granted by their State Constitutions, and the reservation to "the people" is to the people of the several States, admitted or inchosite, exercising their sovereign right of framing or amending their State Constitution. This view was set forth in my printed address, delivered at Natchez, Mississippi, in January, 1833, delivered at Natchez, Mississippi, in January, 1833, States, admitted or inchoate, estetable eign right of framing or amending their State Constitution. This view was set forth in my printed address, delivered at Natchez, Mississippi, in January, 1833, against the Nullification, which speech received the complimentary sanction of the great and good Madison, the principal founder of our Constitution, as shown by the letter of the Hon-Charles J. Ingersell of Philadelphia, as published in The Globe at Washington in 1836. By this clause of Federal constitutional sovereignty of the people, each State is clearly reserved, and especially their own exclusive right to form in its entirety their own exclusive right to form in its entirety their own State Corstitution. I shall not enter fully into the argument of this question at this period, but will merely state that this is the position I have ever occupied, and my reasons for entertaining the opinion are clearly and distinctly set forth in a printed pamphlet, published over my signature on the 13th of June, 1856, and then ert neively circulated, from which I quadrate as follows:

Under our confederate system sovereignty is that

my signature on the 13th of June, 1856, and then extraively circulated, from which I quote as follows:
Under our confederate system sovereignty is that bighest political power which, at its pleasure, creates governments and delegates authority to them. Severeignty grants powers, but not sovereign powers, etherwise it might extinguish itself by making the creature of its will the equal or superior of its creator. Sovereignty makes Constitutions, and through them establishes governments. It delegates certain powers, distributing the exercise of the granted powers among the legislative, executive and Judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign, because it is created by sovereignty. The Government is not sovereign for the same reason, much less any department of that Government. Having defined sovereignty, we must not confound the power with its source or its exercise. That is, sovereignty is one thing and where it resides or how it is to be exercised is another. Under the system of European depotiems solverignty was claimed to reside in kings and emperors, under the sacrilegious idea of the "divine right of skings," and the blasphemous doctrine was that sovereigns, in legitimate succession, although stained with crimes and blackened with infamy, were clothed by the Deity with absolute power to rule their subjects, who held nothing but the privileges granted by the crown. Such were the absurd and impious dogmas o which the people of Europe, with few exceptions, bave been compelled to submit by the bayones, upperted by the more potent authority of ignorance and emperation. Under this theory the people were nete capters, and crowned heads sub-deites the sole representatives on, earth of the governing power of the A'mighty. Our doctrine is just the reverse, making the people? With us sovereignty reals exclurepresentatives our doortine is just the reverse, making the people the only source of sovereign power. But what people? With us sovereignty reats exclusively with the people of each State. By the Revolution each colony acting for itself alone, separated from Great Bittain sanctioned the Declaration of Inde-

pendence.

Each colory having thus become a State, and each adopting for itself its separate State government, acted for itself alone under the old Continental Concrete for itself alone in acceding gres. Each State acted for itself alone in according to the Articles of Confederation in 1778, and each State acted for itself alone in framing and ratifying, each for itself, the Constitution of the United States. each for itself, the Constitution of the United States is not sovereignty, then, with us, rests exclusively with the people of each State. The Constitution of the United States is not sovereign, for it was created by States, each exercising for itself that highest political power called sovereignty.

For the same reason, the Government of the United States, and sovereign par does it exercise any sov

States is not sovereign, nor does it exercise any sovereign powers. It exercises only "delegated powers as declared by the Constitution, and hose powers only which are granted by that instrument. Delegated as declared by the Constitution, and hose powers only which are granted by that instrument. Delegated powers are not sovereign powers, but are powers granted by sovereignty. Sovereignty being that bighest political power, cented be delegated. It is inclivisible, it is a unit incapilis of partition. Hence the great error of supposing that sovereignty is divided between the States and the United States. The Constitution of the United States is the "euroremelaw," and obligatory United States is the "supreme law," and obligatory as such, but a law is not severeignty but an sot of sovereignty. All laws imply law makers, and in this case these who framed and ratified this "suprema